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20. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CALLANTRA* WALKER FROM INDIA (DIPTERA: TRYPETIDAE)

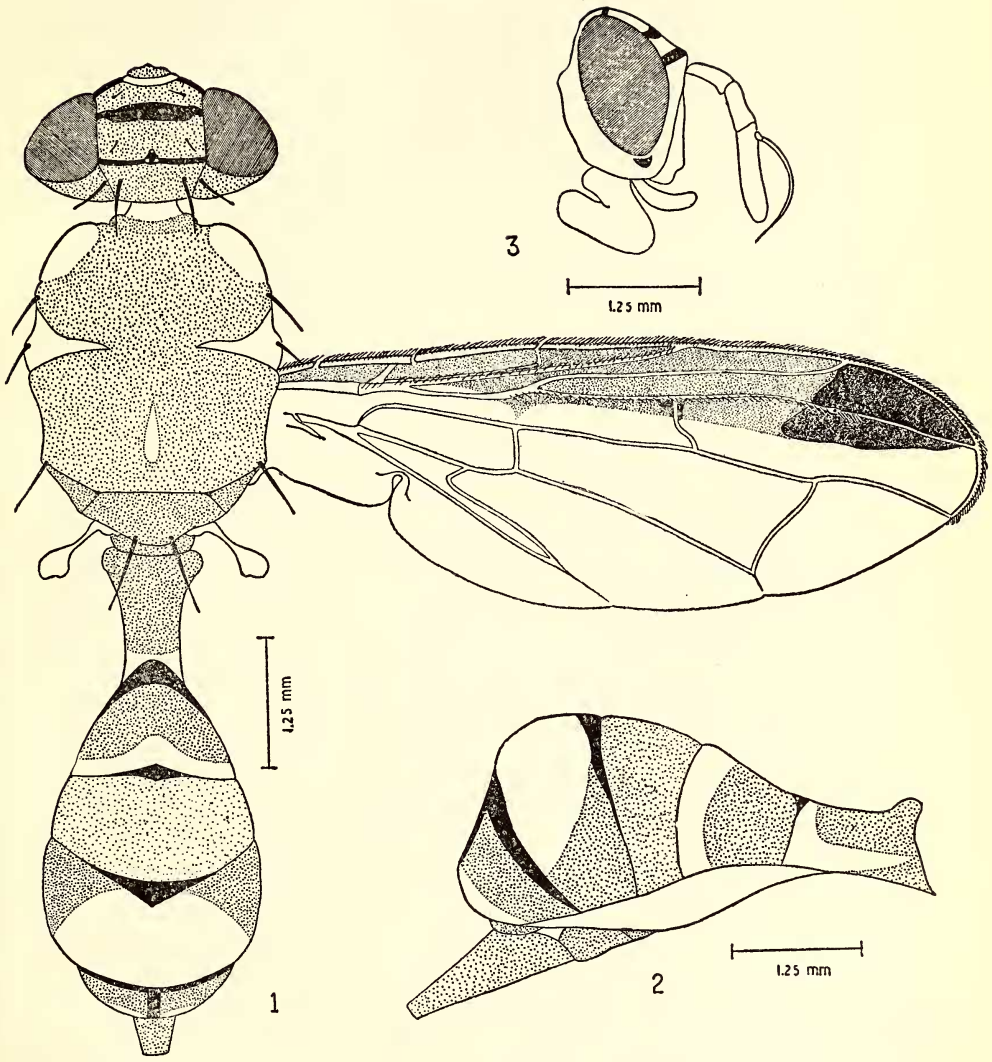
(*With a plate*)

The genus *Callantra* was first proposed by Walker in 1860 with a new species *Callantra smieroides* designated as the type. Genus *Mellesis* Bezzi with *Mellesis crabroniformis* as the genotype was transferred to *Callantra* by Hendel (1927). Malloch (1939) considered *Callantra* as a sub-genus of *Dacus* Fabricius; this is not accepted by recent taxonomists.

Callantra munroi sp. nov.

Female. General coloration of the body pale red; length of body (excluding the oviscape) 1.0 cm.; wing 6.89 mm. long, 2.55 mm. broad, 2.7 times as long as broad; entire body covered with very fine white hairs.

Head. 1.09 mm. long, 2.31 mm. wide, 1.69 mm. high; frons flattened, 0.37 mm. long, 1.04 mm. wide, 0.44 times as long as the maximum width of either eye; colour of the frons yellowish red, darker than the face; ocellar triangle black; face lighter in shade than frons, 0.86 mm. long; face with a black, transverse band along the epistomal margin, its ends slightly curving upwards; a black spot on each gena slightly below the eye; lunule light black; a black rectangular spot on either side of the top of the ptilinal fissure at the level of lunule; a complete transverse band in the middle of frons connecting the eyes; a black spot on either side of the ocellar triangle connecting the latter with the corresponding eye margin; each eye



Callantra munroi sp. nov.

Fig. 1. Adult female; 2. Abdomen, lateral view; 3. Head, lateral view

1.4 mm. high, 0.84 mm. wide; first antennal segment 0.42 mm. long, 0.13 mm. wide in the middle, 0.48 times as long as the face; second antennal segment 0.42 mm. long, 0.17 mm. wide in the middle; third antennal segment 0.9 mm. long, 0.19 mm. wide in the middle; first, second and third antennal segments 3.23, 2.47, and 4.7 times as long as wide, respectively; posterior surface of the head dirty yellow, gulomental region a little darker; lower orbital one, black; upper orbital one, black; inner verticals brownish yellow; outer verticals brownish yellow; ocellars black; postorbitals (occipital row) approximately six, all brownish yellow; genal one, black; a few small black hairs surrounding the inner verticals at base.

Thorax. Thorax yellowish red, covered over with tiny white hairs; the following regions are yellow: humeral calli (slightly tinged with red along postero-dorsal margin), sutural calli, a border along the anterior margin of the suture laterally expanding to merge with the yellow sutural callus on either side, a faint stripe in the middle of scutum behind the suture sharply tapering anteriorly and rounded posteriorly; the scutellum (basal margin narrowly tinged with red), a large spot on the lateral plate of postscutellum, posterior half of mesopleura, postero-dorsal region of sternopleura below the mesopleural yellow band, upper region of the hypopleura; all coxae concolorous with thorax; fore legs much shorter than others; fore femora entirely red, proximal ends of mid and hind femora pale white; fore femora with three stout black bristles beneath, and a longitudinal row of five pale bristles on the dorsal side; all tarsi, except the terminal ones, pale white; the terminal tarsi yellowish red; mid tibiae with a stout black terminal spur flanked on either side by a brownish yellow spine close to it, and two yellow smaller spines situated slightly away; notopleurals two, brownish yellow; posterior supra-alars (anterior pair) brownish yellow; scutellars one pair (apical pair), brownish yellow; mesopleural one, black and weak; pteropleural one, very thin and pale red, discernible with difficulty; scutellum 0.71 mm. long, 1.36 mm. wide, 0.52 times as long as wide; wings with first and second veins bristly; a broad costal band which is light brown in colour and includes the costal cells, stigma, marginal and sub-marginal cells, the anterior half of the first posterior cell, and the anterior margin of the first basal cell; the apical spot of the costal border fuscous and roughly triangular in shape (the base lying between the ends of second and third veins, and the apex extending into the first posterior cell); a small fuscous triangular spot along the upper portion of the anterior cross-vein; stigma smoky yellow; base of the

anal cell extension slightly narrowed; anal cell extension 0.83 times as long as the second basal cell; anterior cross-vein 2.2 times its length away from the posterior cross-vein; anterior cross-vein sinuate; first vein ending above the anterior cross-vein; halteres pale white.

Abdomen. Distinctly petiolate and clavate; yellowish red in colour and covered over with abundant white hairs which are comparatively longer on the sternites; except these white hairs there are no other bristles on the abdomen; length of abdomen (excluding the oviscape) 4.38 mm., width 2.07 mm.; first segment 1.09 mm. long, 0.94 mm. wide at base, 0.52 mm. wide at apex, 2.09 times as long as its width at the apex; abdomen highly arched up in lateral view; second, third, fourth, and fifth segments approximately 1.5, 2.8, 3.1, and 1.9 times as high as the first segment, respectively (all heights taken in the middle of the segments concerned); junction of third and fourth terga only moderately concave; oviscape in lateral view 1.5 mm. long, 0.82 mm. high at base, and 0.17 mm. high at apex, tubular in shape; first abdominal tergum yellowish red, pale white posteriorly; second tergum with a narrow black border along its anterior margin getting broadened in the middle, a pale white border along the posterior margin slightly arched anteriorly in the middle of the tergum, rest of the tergum yellowish red; third tergum uniformly yellowish red, darkest in shade, median part of its anterior margin tinged with black; fourth tergum with a black border along its anterior margin which gets broadened in the middle, a large pale spot (faintly tinged with red) occupies a great part of the tergum in the middle and extends up to the posterior margin restricting the yellowish red ground colour of the tergum to the lateral sides; fifth tergum strongly slopes down, with a black border along its anterior margin and a black mid-longitudinal stripe traversing the entire length of the tergum, the latter stripe unites with the former to form a T-shaped black pattern, posterior margin of the fifth tergum pale (faintly tinged with red); sixth tergum very small, completely concealed by the fifth; first sternite yellowish red, the subsequent sternites getting progressively darker in shade; the membrane intervening between the terga and sterna pale white

Male. Unknown.

Holotype: A single female in personal collection (ZR 2), taken at light, 7-9-1958. The holotype will be deposited in the Zoology Museum, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Host: Unknown.

Locality: University Campus, Aligarh, India.

Discussion

The present species differs from:

1. *Callantra polistiformis* (Senior-White) in having the central transverse band of the frons complete, the presence of the ocellars, one pair of upper orbitals, one pair of lower orbitals (two pairs in *C. polistiformis*), presence of anterior notopleurals, only one pair of posterior supra-alars (postalars), and the distinctly defined different abdominal markings.

2. *Callantra destillatoria* (Bezzi) in having the bristles brownish yellow instead of black, the absence of scapulars and the anterior supra-alars, and the different abdominal markings.

3. *Callantra eumenoides* (Bezzi) in having a complete central transverse band on the frons, the presence of one pair of lower orbitals, and the tubular oviscape which is uniformly coloured.

4. *Callantra crabroniformis* (Bezzi) in having the fore femora spined beneath, the yellowish red coloration of the body, and the different pattern of the abdominal markings. Moreover, the bristles are brownish yellow and not black as in *C. crabroniformis.*

5. *Callantra icariiformis* Enderlein in having a complete black border along the ventral margin of the face, the proximally pale hind femora. The yellowish red underside of the first abdominal segment, and the different pattern of the abdominal markings.

The species is named after Dr. H. K. Munro, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, South Africa, a well-known authority on Trypetidae, in token of the high regard which the present writer has for him.

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21. A COMMENT ON THE RECORD OF *KHAYA SENEGALENSIS* A. JUSS. FROM PONDICHERRY[1]

Dr. K. A. Shankarnarayan's claim (Shankarnarayan, 1959) that *Khaya senegalensis* A. Juss. is a new plant record from Pondicherry calls for comment.

It is reported by Dr. Shankarnarayan (1959) and Viart (1960) that the plant was introduced in the Empress Garden at Poona and in the Botanical Garden at Pondicherry. The seeds for Poona were obtained from Uganda in 1941; but the source of the seed for Pondicherry is not known.

Khaya senegalensis A. Juss. occurs naturally under two types of African climate—(i) the Sudano-Guinean climate, and (ii) the Sahalo-Sudanese climate, and so far I am aware, the plant has not been reported to be growing wild anywhere in India.

A plant is said to be a new record for a country when it is indigenous to that country, but has not been reported earlier; alternatively, as Rev. Fr. H. Santapau has pointed out in a personal communication, a plant is a new record for a country when it was brought into that country as a garden plant but escaped from the garden and established itself freely in waste lands. This is the case with plants of the genus *Cosmos*, which are garden plants but have now been observed widely spread on the hills between Jeypore in Orissa and Anantagiri in Andhra. It also happens sometimes that a plant introduced in a country escapes and naturalises itself in the neighbouring country. For instance *Lantana camara* Linn. a native of tropical America was introduced into Ceylon and is now naturalised in India. Similar, though not identical, are the cases with

[1] Communicated by the Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu.